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NO NOTCE taken of an nymous momentations. Whith every is intended for insertion must be awhestivated by the name and address of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a year-suty of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a paranty of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a year-suty of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a year-suty of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a year-suty of the writer; not east early for publication, but as a year-suty of the writer; and east fill with the supplied of all kinds extented beautifully, and with deepatch. Orders received at the office.

THE HERALD ENTABLISHMENT is open throughout the subject. AMESEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Howery-BOADDORA-NAVAL EN-AGENESTS -LAVATER LEA'S PARFORMANCES. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Monte-CRISTO. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—MR. AND MRS. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—California Sold Mines—Hear Clipz—A Day Wall Spent—Luke Fin Laborer—Wilow's Victim.

MECHANICS' HALL. Broadway, Near Broems-OHRISTY'S BOCLETY LIBRARY, Broadway, near Leonard—New On-ALHAMBRA, Broadway, near Prince-Sands, Lent & Co's.

ZOOLOGICAL HALL, Bowery -VAN AMBURGE & Co's, CHINESE MUSEUM, 539 Broadway-Chimese Cunio MUSICAL BALL, 539 Broadway-THE HORESTOGES FARE-

New York, Saturday, January 20, 1849. Extraordinary Characteristics of Socialism

We present our readers with some extracts from French and English papers, received by the last steamer, (and which will be found in another part of to-day's paper,) which give, in a clear and unmistakeable light, the characteristics of socialism. as they are developed in France.

It will be seen at a glance, that the disciples of that school, both male and female, present a spectacle which should act as a warning to the people of this happy country, not to favor the introduction of such a system. It cannot be denied that the socialists lent their aid, in a considerable degree, in the revolution of February; but on the other hand, they were at the bottom of the sangui nary insurrection of June, which deluged the streets of Paris with human blood. Because they did assist in the reviution, they considered that they, above all other classes of the community, were entitled to the benefits which it might produce; and because the provisional government did not submit to their dictates, they sought to put it down by physical force. The recent Presidential election in that country has, however, demolished them; for the votes thrown for their particular can. didate, Raspail, show that they bear only an insignificant proportion to the whole population.

Now, the socialists of Paris are the sources from which socialism has been introduced into the United States by Albert Brisbane, Horace Greeley, and their coadjutors. Messrs. Greeley and Brisbane, however, cannot go the length which their brethren socialists in France do; neither can they develope or publish their secret views and ultimate purposes so treely as their brethren in France, because public opinion would not tolerate such absurdities. They confine themselves to talking about conomy and the rights of labor, slavery emanciation, association, and such things; but if they are tolerated long by public opinion, we have no doubt their doctrines and movements would soon go as far as the socialists of Paris do.

We are not afraid, however, that socialism, to any extent, can long prevail in either the French or the American republic. The recent election in France has reduced that class of people to a very mall and insignificant faction. In the election to members of the National Assembly, the socialists succeeded in sending several of their leaders to that body, Louis Blanc and Proudhon being the most conspicuous. The former of these, however, the insurrection of June, so that the latter is the sole representative of socialism now in the National Assembly. The career of this gentleman. in its absurdity and inefficiency, resembles in a remarkable degree that of the distinguished social-1st in this city, wno, by a similar freak of destiny, was sent to represent this city in the tail end of the present Congress-we allude to the Hon. Horace Greeley. It is a remarkable fact, that in personal appearance, the Proudhon of America and the Proudhon of France resemble each other to an extraordinary degree. We see, in both, white sandy hair, short breeches, an old coat, and the other outre attributes which characterize both of them. The great bulk of the population of Paris have been relieved of the fur-ther progress of socialism to any great extent. In fact, instead of exciting danger, it creates and stimulates laughter and amusement; and one of the most remarkable dramatic pieces of the day in Paris has been tounded on the doctrines of Proudhon, which has been dished up in such a shape as to call dewn popular applause of the most vociferous kind, at one of the theatres in that city-that in the Place de la Bourse. Proudhon, who, as we have before stated, in his outward appearance and habiliments, represents the sole representative of socialism in the American Congress, is exhibited te crowded audiences, amidst bursts of laughter, every night. The danger, therefore, that might be anticipated from showing up the atheistic and atrocious doctrines of Proudhon and his coadjutors, as we find them represented in the extracts

which we give, is past and gone. THE CITY TAXES - Mr. Whiting, in the course of his remarks to the jury, while summing up the Romaine will case, stated that the income of every man in this city owning real estate, was taxed from ten to twelve per cent; and added, that those who owned unoccupied lots up town, would, in the course of a few years, if their lots remained unoc cupied, find themselves on the bankrupt calendar To illustrate, or rather prove, this fact, it was only necessary to refer to the files of the United States District Court, and ascertain the numbers who had been compelled to take the benefit of the bankruot act in consequence of the sale of their property for the payment of taxes. The truth is, said Mr. Whiting, that for the last fifteen or twenty years, each party, as it came into power, vied with its predecessor to see which would be most corrupt and extravagant in promoting useless and unnecessary jobs, to give them an excuse for taxing their fellow citizens.

THE GEORGIA GOLD MINES IN 1833 .-- In the year 1833 an extraordinary manus raged in the United States for digging gold in Georgia. The gold mines of that State are situated about 180 miles from Augusta, the capital of Georgia. We are now preparing to publish in a few days a very curious and unique description of the operations and scenes of that year in the Georgia diggings .-They were furnished to us by a gentleman who was present on the spot. These scenes will give the public an idea of the morals, manners, and accomplishments of gold degging. Preaching, gambling, dancing, drinking, fighting, and digging, will all be found mixed up together in somewhat equal proportions. It will be a startling description

THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES was to leave Havre on the 8th inst. She is, therefore, due on Monday or Tuesday next, and not to-day

Novel Adventures and Expeditions to Callfornia-Financiers and Feminines-Progress of the Mania.

Expeditions and adventures to California are increasing on all sides. One of the most curious adventures now going out there is a very admirably engraved paper currency, which has been got up under the particular management of Mr. Beach, formerly of New Jersey. Perhaps he may have heard of the Plainfield Bank. We have in our possession an original of one of these one dollar bills intended to be issued in California, or perhaps in this city, payable at San Francisco. The following is a copy of it :-

VIGNETTE. Gold in the distance. For Value Received, I promise to pay the bearer at sight, ONE DOLLAR in Specie. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. An Vacant space for Eignature. Rawden, Wright, Hatch & Edson, N.Y.

This bill, in its execution, surpasses the bills of the Plainfield, Lehigh, and other bank bills of similar novel character, which were once circulated so extensively in this credulous community. We understand that 4,000 of these bills were sent out, a few days ago, in the Apollo, and a still larger batch is preparing to go out in other vessels. One of the company of these financiers went out himself in the Apollo, for the purpose of setting the new concern to work at San Francisco. This is certainly a novel species of goods and merchandize to send to California. It is not exactly sending coals to Newcastle-it is something more astute, and indicative of a higher order of genius in finance. We have no doubt it will succeed much better than similar financial expeditions in New Jersey, Florida, and Pennsylvania. The only extremity to avoid is Judge Lynch and his jury, who exercise tremendous power in California, and will retain their power for some time to come. If the new financial expedition to San Francisco does not conform exactly to its "promises to pay," Judge Lynch and his jury may render a verdict against them, beyond even that which Judge Oakley and his jury lately gave to Mr. Thompson, in Wall street.

As every thing in relation to California emigration must be interesting to the publie, we give, without further preface, following letter, from one of the first who was seized with that epidemic in this city, and who, by this time, is probably on his way up the Pacific. James Grant, the celebrated Figaro of And street, writes from Chagres to a friend, in this city, in the following strain :-

New Grenada, Chagres, Dec. 29, 1848. NEW GRENADA, Chagres, Dec. 29, 1848.

DEAR DAN:

I embrace this opportunity of sending you this scrawl. We have just this moment arrived, after a pleasant passage of eighteen days, all in excelent health and spirits. We have got a great many passengers going to the gold diggings; but, I think. I have got the best of some of them, as regards tools for working the gold—so you can judge by that hew I feel. We drank your health on the 25th, with all the honors—three times three, and three more, and, on the lat, I have got a silver-top to do it with at 10 o'clock; by that time I will be on a donkey, God save the animal. Just think of it, Dau! I can give you no account of this country as yet; but you will hear from me at Panama, and every time a chance comes in the way.

It is hotter here at present than I ever felt it in New York on the 4th of July. That is all at present.

I remain, Dear Dan,

Truly and faithfully, until death,

JAMES GRANT.

Truly and faithfully, until death,
JAMES GRANT.
N. B.—Dan, the way I am writing this scrawl is on the
top of Hersey's hat, and the ship rolling from side to
side—he holding the ship's lamp for me to see by Let
me know how the shop gets along. I hope Gus is well
and doing well. I wish you a happy New Year, and a
great many of them—as many as you wish—that is the
sincere wish of your most obedient servant.

JAMES GRANT.

Jim Grant was among the first infected, and will probably be one of the first of the recent emigrants at the gold diggings. If any one has a chance of becoming a millionaire, he stands about the fairest of all. By-the-bye, we perceive that one of the letter writers from California, a Mr. Koozer, whose letter appeared in yesterday's Herald, tells his friend in Boston, if ever he thinks of emigration, to "bring his wife along with him, for a good wife is the scarcest article in California." started for that region are young and enterprising men, and few of them married, we think the best shipment that could be sent hereafter to the gold diggings would be a consignment of young ladies, and as the demand, for some time, would be pretty brisk, there would be an excellent chance for clearing off the "upper shelves"--all those of a doubtful age, even verging to and perhaps including a large portion of the old maids.

The quantity of flour, beef, mutton, pork, and

catables and wearables of all kinds, that are going there from all parts of the world, will, in less than nine months, reduce the price of living in California to as low a rate as in this city, if not lower. This circumstance, then, taken in connection with the riches of the mines, and the scarcity of the ladies, persuades us that twenty or thirty cargoes of unmarried women, reaching the El Dorado of money and men, in six or eight months from this time, would be snapped up with more avidity than a similar shipment from England was, in our early history, by the settlers in Virginta. The rape of the Saoines would be nothing to it. The Rev. Mr. Colton, whe is now wading up the shores of the Sacramento. and exploring the ravines of the Sterra Neuvada. would make more by marriage fees, if the unruly Christians would only wait for the ceremony, than he could ever do by gathering the raw material. Why don't some of the respectable matrons of this city get up an association to fit out an expedition of this kind? Generations yet unborn-and who, unless this takes place, may or evermore remain unborn-would bless them or the good work; and all the gold in California would not be an equivalent for the heartfelt gratitude and thankegiving which would be given them by the unhappy bachelors in that region, for such an unlocked for and incalculable benefit. Are there no Christian men or women then, in this vast metropolis, and in this benevolent country, to fit out such an expedition? Abby Folsom and Lucretia Mott, where are you ? "Rights of Woman" advocates, if you have no sympathies for the sufferings of the male monsters-who, you say, have been weaving their chains round you, since the year one up to the present time-have you no feelings of compassion for the thousands of your own sex, who, by a little of that eloquence which you have been hitherto expending to no purpose, might now be put in a fair way of obtaining happiness and husbands?

Should Lucretia and Abby, contrary to our expectation, turn a deaf ear to our appeal, we call upon the free soilers to take the matter up. This is a mode by which their favorite theories can be carried out more effectually than if they should go on blustering for centuries at their public meetings. An emigration of this kind to Califorms would soon make it a territory-and, as Bunsby would add, " a territory as is a territory;" -and the further agitation of the anti-slavery question would at once and for ever be out an end to. We call, then, upon all matrons and speculators, "rights of woman" women, and "rights of man', men, philanthropists, and free soilers, of all classes creeds and parties, to set on loot at once a movement of this kind. It would far transcend, in its importance and effects, the expedition of the Paritans in the Mayflower, upwards of two hundred years ago; and when Plymouth rock, and all its associations, are forgotten, the termine expedition to California would be handed down to the remetest posterity as the greatest event of modern civilization.

THE USURY LAWS -THE LAST OF THE MODICANS -A movement has been made in the Legislature, a Albany, to modify, to a certain extent, the existing usury laws. The best movement would be to repeal them altogether. The usury laws are contrary to the spirit of the age. They belong to those bye gone times when it was believed to be the province if government to regulate every species of indivi dual enterprise and competition, and to allow free action to no undertaking or business that was not previously sanctioned and stamped with govern-

mental approvel.

Why should the usury laws be still permitted to remain on the statute book? The Legislature might as well put a price upon eggs and butter and fix the price of beef by the pound, as regulate the interest of money or its value between man and man. All that government has a right to do, is to legalize the medium of exchange, to coin gold and silver, to make them of a certain quality and character, and guard against all attempts to counterfest them; but to leave everything else to the rules of trade and commerce.

Usury laws are a species of old-fashioned socialism, equally as bad as the new-fangled brand of the present day. They ought to be abolished altogether, and every borrower and lender of money permitted to make their own arrangements according to their own wants and inclinations, without the interference of governments or legislatures.

THE GRAND FANCY BALL AT THE OPERA, A GRAND FANCY FAILURE .- The grand Charity Ball, got up by the exclusives of the Opera Committee, nas turned out as we expected-a decided failure We find the following eurious account of the affair in the Evening Mirror, a journal that did all it

could to make the ball a bumper:-FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE OPERA HOUSE .- We have FARCY DRESS BALL AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—We have neither the time, space, information nor inclination, to enter into a minute description of this gay and brilliant file. It may be said, generally, that it quite colleged all former attempts of the kind in this city, except in one important particular, viz. as to the number of those who took an active part in the festivities of the occasion: and in this respect, we must confess, that the grand Fancy Ball had a narrow escape of being a failure. To speak in a business way, there was only about two thousend dollars in the house, a sum barely sufficient to cover expenses, the decorations having cost at least afteen hundred dollars. But then we must admit that everything, so far as the preparasum barely sufficient to cover expenses, the decorations having cost at least afteen hundred doilars. But then we must admit that everything, so far as the preparations were concerned, reflected the highest oredit on the taste and liberality of Mr. Fry. It was no fault of his that the house was so chilly and thin; but it was a very grand mistake on the part of the committee to give up the whole management of the affair to the least popular, and mest exclusive aristocrat that could possibly have been selected from all upper-tendom.

If, instead of one manager, there had been a co-muittee of fifty, collected from almost as many different circles of fashion in this, and the neighboring cities, though the tickets had been as high as twenty dollars, as many would have been sold as the house could accommodate; and then all would have been "merry as a marriage bell." We cannot deny the presence of a great deal of beauty and splendor on this occasion; but it was like the cold gilter of icicles, and every one seemed to shrink from contact. Even the costly jewels, which sparkled in almost noon day light, had a frosty and forbidding look. The pageant was as beautiful as moonlight upen an leeberg, and just about as cold. So we dismiss t briefly.

Who can resist destiny? According to this ac

Who can resist destiny? According to this ac_ count there could not have been 300 persons present-others say that only 17 solitary "lookers on in Verona" graced the gallery. This failure, and public condemnation, arise from the unpopular system on which the Opera, and opera ociety, have been constructed and conducted No exclusive clique of fashionables, pretending to superior rank, and looking down on the rest of the community (which are as good as the canaille, can exist in New York. All respectable social circles in this city are equal to ther. The Opera Committe have led Mr. Fry-poor fellow-sadly astray.

MACREADY AND FORREST .- We see that an atempt is being made by some indiscreet triend of Mr. Forrest, in one of our local prints, to revive the dispute that took place recently between him and Mr. Macready. Such a movement is exceedingly foolish, and much to be deprecated. The matter has now been disposed of on both sides of the Atlantic and any further revival of it would, we are sure, be as disagreeable to the two great actors themselves, as it would be unpalatea-ble to the public at large. Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready have, each of them, a number of admirers of their respective styles of acting in both countries, and every one capable of judging is aware that each of them has faults and excellencies, both as a tragedian and a man. No one, we are quite sure, would be more ready to admit this than the actors themselves. Instead, therefore, of fanning the flame of strife, and perpetuating the unpleasant feelings that have arisen between them, from professional rivalry, and probably from mutually misconstrued motives, it should be the object of the admirers of both to put an end to such an unseemly contention, and to unite again in the bonds of friendship the two greatest delineators of tragic character of the present day. They should themselves set their faces against these intermeddling busybodies, and pretended friends, who would keep up the quarrel and widen the breach between

Movements of Individuals.

The following arrivals were registered yesterday at the undermentioned hotels:—American—J. Shiiton, Boston; J. C. Sergeant, Philadelphia; C. Rockweil, d.; Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Syracuse; R. Stockton New Jersey; W. H. Thempson, U. S.A.; C. Dwight, Battimore; M. Stevens, Fiorids. Asvox—T. H. Cheever, Boston; Capt. Howland, ship Henry Clay; J. Wells. Connecticut; C. Connant, Granville; George Young, do.; Seldon Ward, do.; W. Murdeck, Battimore; J. Gregor, Boston; J. Blanobard, Portland; W. Anderson, Philadelphia; S. Wilson, Canada; W. Tessendon, Portland; H. King, Georgis; J. Killegg, Troy, Howard—J. Baldwin, U.S.A.; G. Stoddart, do.; E. D. Newman, Michigan; H. S. Allen, St. Louis; P. T. Rogers; Ruchmond; H. Wailace, Kentucky; D. Meader, Cinetinnati; H. Breton, Kentucky; J. Lockwood, Washington; E. P. Sarford, do.; E. Lowing, do. Inviso House (Howard's)—J. M. Les. Connecticut; W. Wannus, Baitimore; A. W. Warburton, Hartford; J. F. Winslow, Troy; W. M. Weighman, Charleston, Captsin Burnside, U.S.A.; R. H. Hayes, do.; E. J. Etting, Philadelphia; M. H. Blair, do.; E. B. Bigelow, Boston; Capt, Coppee, U.S.A.; R. H. Hayward, Buffalo; E. Babcock, Rhode Island. Movements of Individuals.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the packet brig Glamorgan, Capt. Focke, at this port yesterday, we are in receipt of Kingston. Jam, papers of the 19th ult. They are filled with matters concerning the affairs of the Island principally. The Journal of the 18th ult., says:

—Welean that Captain Dixon, of the bark Fame, which arrived here on Friday last with a detachment of the 2d West India Regiment, from Sierra Leone, reports that when he left that place there were eleven hundred Africans who had been set at liberty, but they positively refused to come to this island, stating as their reason that there was no encouragement for them here. It is considered that the minds of these people have been greatly biased by the African immigrants who have returned to Sierra Leone from this country. A claver, with seven hundred Africans on board, was captured on the river by the Dolphin; five hundred were at once sant to Sierra Leone, and the remaining two hundred were still on board the same yeasel, and would be also sent to the same place; twenty-five of them died on the paveage. The Fame brought 122 soldiers of the second West India Regiment, American, Jan 19 FROM JAMAICA.-By the packet brig Glamorgan

PERNAMBUCO.—A letter dated Pernambuco, November 24, 1843, says—" With much pain we inform you of this province being in a disorderly state. The insurgents are assembled in considerable force within ten miles of this city, threatening death and destruction to all who are opposed to their objects, but we have full confidence in the strength and resolution of the government party to defend the industrious and well intentioned of our population from any attack that may be contemplated by a gang of lawless agitators who now have openly defied law and order."

FIRE IN WALTHAM.—A fire broke broke out last night in the grist and planing mill, in Waltham, on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad, occupied by Marriam, Toxier & Co. which occasioned the destruction of that establishment, and of several other buildings. The mill building was valued at \$5.000 or \$4.000, and the stock, machinery, grain, &c. will bring up the loss to \$7.000. Insured at Salem for \$3,500 A large two story building, owned by Robert Murray, and occupied by a Mr. Townsend as a store, and a small dwelling house attached, were entirely destroyed. Loss \$1,500. The shop of J. A Mason was also burnt Loss, in tools, &c., \$400. The picture frame establishment, occupied by O. G. Barry, was burnt. Stock and tools saved. A building occupied to store cotton tools saved. A building occupied to store cotton watte, in the yard of the Boston manufacturing company, took fire from the flying cinders, and was entirely consumed. Two or three wood care standing on the track of the Fitchburg railroad were burnt. - Boston

The receipts of breadstuffs at Boston, by water sin Monday morning pare been 5730 barrens flour, 300 bars wheat 15.773 bushels and 784 racks dorn, and 120 bushels cate; and by Western Railroad, 455 barrels Theatrical and Musical.

Bowear THEATRE. -This house has been very fairly attended every evening during the week, and what with "Boadisea." lively farces, and the remarkable gymto complain of any lack of entertainment. The Lee certainly are as elever and agile gymnastists as we have ever seen perform, and must have practised much to attain the case and deaterity which they display in their feats. This evening, Larater Lee will overlasp all his previous feats as among others he will do the following, via: a double leap somerast over twenty-four men with fixed bayonets over two banners of great height, through two small hoops, through a talloon on fire, during which a voiley will be discharged from the muskets as he flies over them if all this is not enough to satisfy the greatest craver after the wonderful, we do not know what will Besides all this, H. C. Lee and the charming young Eugene will go through their extraordinary feats on the globes, & n. "Boadicea," and the farce of "Naval Engagementa," will form the rest of the bill. No one need be at loss how to spend his Saturday evening pleasantly.

BROADWAY THEATER—"The fourth week of the expertainly are as clever and agile gymnasticts as we have

BROADWAY THEATRE -The fourth week of the ex traordinary "run" of the splendid spectacle of "Monte Cristo" is now at its close, and still the anxiety witness its numerous beauties and attractive feature would appear to remain as strong as even it was in the early production of the piece, when it was put upon the stage in all its freshness and originality. The state of the weather, last evening, did not deter its many admirers from crowding the house to excess in all awaliable places of accommodation; and, notwithstanding the extrems severity of "hard frost," seldom, since the first night of its introduction upon these boards, has the house been filled to such excess. The characters of Abbe Faris, by Dyott, and Edward Dantes, by Letter, were sustained with their usual nability, and the entire plece went off with success.—We understand that the play-going public will have an opportunity to witness this magnificent performance nightly for the next two weeks to come; and we should not wonder if, by "particular desire." it would still continue to be the leading source of attraction, in this most fashionable and popular theatre, for some weeks in addition, in our city. Indeed, "Monte-Cristo" is decidedly the best got up drama of its kind that has ever been prepared specially fer the stage in this city, and we are gratified to find its merits so justly appreciated by the numerous admirers of dramatic excellence and scenic display. It continues to draw immense house nightly.

NATIONAL THEATER.—The Indian drama takes well

NATIONAL THEATRE.-The Indian drama takes well at this house, and Scott, by his able personation o Wacousta, the outcast white man become an Indian chief, has added another successful character to his long list of excellent ones. Mrs. Isherwood has appear-ed to great advantage in this piece; her acting as ed to great advantage in this piece; her acting as Oucanasta is very good; she delivers the language of the part without any affectation or overstraining, which after all, we take it, is the great secret of good acting. Mrs. Woodward, as Mrs. Hollowsy, also acts well; the despair of the wife at the execution of her husband is well pourtrayed by her. Mrs. Chapman and Miss Gordon, likewise, are entitled to much credit for their performance of their parts. "Wacousts" will always be popular, as it has an interesting stery, great variety of character and incident, and the senery is novel and beautiful. To night it will be played, with the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Whits," and the drama of "Joan of Arc." W. B. Chapman, the excellent comedian plays in the first piece. Little Miss Carline will also appear in a favorite dance in the course of the evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE. - Again Mr. Burton was visited with a well filled house; and well he may, as this theatre is now completely obtaining a firm feeting with the play-going public, and deservedly so, as Mr. Burton is capable of establishing a public place of this description, being ever on the elect for new and attractive pieces, and talented actors to give them the proper effect. The "Haunted Man" was played again with much effect, and met the admiration of the delighted audience. The "Enchanted Isle" was also given in a manner which entities the whole company of performers to great credit. The new "Pet Pie" given by the leader, Mr. Loder, was very good. The entertainment concluded with a "Bottle of Champagne." which raised the spirits of the audience, and resulted in rounds of applause. To-night the farewell benefit of Herr Cline, the celebrated rope-dancer, will take place, and a great bill is offered, and much talent have volunteered their zervices on the occasion. A crowded house will undoubtedly be the result.

Christy's Minstracus will to-day give two performtion, being ever on the elect for new and attractive

doubtedly be the result.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will to-day give two performances, and as a Saturday afternoon treat for the little folks no greater one can be furnished by parents than taking them to these concerts. The burlesque operatio choruses, sengs, characteristic dances, &c., which they introduce are all of the latest Ethiopian fashion, and cannot fail to please all, both young and old.

New Orleans Serenapers.—Saturday has again come round, and these philosophers are on hand with their afternoon concert, which they give on this day, in addition to their usual evening one; thus, those who do not wish to expose their families to the night air, will to-day be able to gratify them with a visit to these famous singers, without such exposure. Their programme for both concerts is excellent.

Programme for both concerts is excellent.

Chinker Muskum—The Emperor of China would be quite astonished were he to know how completely all the great features of the cocial and domestic life of his subjects are displayed to the outside red barbarians here in New York, at this splendid museum. Competent judges state that a more thorough insight into the manners and customs of this remarkable people could not be given than is to be had by a visit to this exhibition.

The Monplaisir troups are at Cincinnati.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in the city, for the last two days, has been dry and cold; last evening it moderated considerably, and bid fair for a warmer day or two before we have another north east storm, which is generally the result of a change from extreme cold, to sloppy, foggy weather. There were large quantities of floating ice in both rivers yesterday, particularly at the flood tides.

OFRNING A New METHODIST CHURCH.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. will be opened tomorrow. Bishop Janes, Rev D. Stocking, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, will preach on the occasion.

Police Intelligence.

morrow. Bishop Janes, Rev D. Stocking, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, will preach on the occasion.

Pairce Instelligence.

Caught at Last.—About seven o'clock last evening, a respectable looking man was brought into the Sixth ward police station house by one of the policemen, charged by a man of equal respectability, with being drunk and disorderly, and breaking something like \$30 worth of decanters, wine glasses, and looking glasses, not counting the amount of rum splif in the onsisupht. Thejcharge was preferred before Assistant Captain Gardner, who asked the prisoner his name. This request the prisoner demurred, at first, to give by stating that he wished to address the Court and jury, and give an explanation. The captain told him he would have a change to do that before the must hold his tongue, and give his name. "Well, then," said the prisoner, "if I don't give my name, I suppose it will be a contempt of Court, so I had better give it. My name is Caleb Weeks. I belong to Jamsica, Long lisand, and I hope the Court will deal lightly with me." It is name was then entered on the book, and the complainant gave his name as Thomas Johnson, and said that it was time that a stop was put to the prisoner's getting drunk, going around, and smashing and destroying property; but he was willing to withdraw the charge, provided he would pay the damages he had done. This the prisoner refused to do; therefore the captain, and for police detained him in the station house, in order to be taken before the magistrate. This might be a joke played on Mr. Weeks by some of his friends, and this Thomas Johnson might be Mr. Morgan L. Mott: yet the fasts, as above stated, occurred in the station house before the captain, and Mr. Weeks was still held in custody when we left the Fonds. Who's the next? Set lem up!

Charge of False Prefences —Officer W. H. Stephens, of the lower police, arrested yesterday, two men, by the names of Benjamin Levy and Leon Goldsmith, on a warrant issued by Justice Sleakly, wherein they stand charged with soliting 2

for trial.

Charge of Libel — Officer A. M. C. Smith arrested yesterday, a man by the name of George A. Schirpf, on a warrant issued by Justice McGrath, in which he stands charged with writing and publishing, in the shape of a handbill, certain libellous matter contained therein against the character and reputation of E. I. Szadicsky, residing in Murray street. The magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$390, to answer the charge.

Court Calendar for This Day. COMMON PLEAS. - 339, 341, 343, 345, 40, 45, 63, 87, 91, 109, 127, 185, 139, 195, 209, 211, 111, 117, 131, 177, 183, 185, 207, 241.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARBOR -The weather THE WEATHER AND THE HARBOR.—The weather is now very cold, and there must have been much loss and great distress among verseis making the coast for the past week. The Robert 3. Forbes left this morning at the o'clock for Homes's Hole, to tow up the schooner Abbot Lawrence, dismasted. There are several versels below wanting ateam, and there is no doubt great saffering among many small versels in the lower cay, and on the coast—Boston Transcript.

Bonaparte Joyce and a man named Powell had a cut-threat fight, near Dixville, Ky, for a quart of whistey, Joyce was killed, the other having cut the jugular voin at the third attempt.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THIRTINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1849.

Senate. The Senate met at noon, as as usual; prayer was offered by the chaplain, and the journal of yesterday After the transaction of some unimportant business,

the bill providing for the establishment of a TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN MINESOTA

was taken up, and discussed by Mr. Douglass, of Illinois; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina; Mr King, of Alabama, and Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin; after which the bill was read a third time and passed. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. Nilks, of Connecticut, the bill providing for a reduction of postages was taken up-Several amendments were proposed among which was one allowing newspapers to be carried the distance of thirty miles from the place of publication, free of postage. This proposition was discused by Mr. Niles, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Allen and others; but no descision was made, and the subject was postponed until Monday. Some time was devoted to the consideration of private bills, after which the Senate went into executive

House of Representatives,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1849. After the members had assembled in sufficient num bers to form a quorum, and the chaplain had performed his duties, the journal of the previous day's business was read and approved.

CALIFORNIA GOLD. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, offered a resolution instructing the Judiclary Committee to adopt measures to prevent the transportation of California gold to foreign countries for coinage. The resolution was adopted.

THE PAPERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON. Mr. MURPHY, of New York, offered a resolution, which was read twice and referred, proposing to purchase the papers of General Washington.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, made an ineffectual at tempt to get up the consideration of the postage bill; but gave way for the consideration of the everlasting

but gave way for the consideration of the everlasting PACHECO SLAVE CASE, which was, on motion, taken up.

Mr. Toomas, of Georgia, being entitled to the flore, carnestly explained the merits of the case. He said that much misapprehension had prevailed with regard to the character of the case that neither party, in point of argument, were entirely right—that a question wholly foreign to the case had been brought into the discussion, and so much dwelt upon that it prevented a clear understanding of the just position of the case. He then proceeded to produce precedents and authorities from previous actions of Congress, to show that the claim of the heirs of Facheco was correct.

Mr. Dura, of New York, obtained the floor, and briefly replied to a single point adduced by Mr. Toombs, and then called for the previous question, which was sustained.

briefly replied to a single point adduced by Mr. Toombe, and then called for the previous question, which was sutained.

The question of reconsidering the bill was then put, and decided in the affirmative -yeas 106, nays 92.

The bill, on motion, was then put on its final passage; and the main question, as amunded, was then voted on, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 106, nays 94. So the Pacheco case has been at length disposed of, at a cost to the government of at least \$10,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS

A communications are received from the Post Office Department, showing the amount of money necessary to carry on the department for the next year. Also, a communication from the War Department, giving the names and number of clerks employed in the War Department, with the amount of salary to each—both of which, on motion, were ordered to be printed.

MORAD OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was agreed to, Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, officiating as chairman.

Mr. Conn. of Georgia, raised a point of order as to what bill should be taken up.

Mr. Rockwell, then moved to take up the bill providing for the establishment of a board of commissioners to settle claims against the government.

This question was taken by tellers, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Rockwell trees and advocated the bill at length. He said that every other civilized government settled those claims by a board of commissioners.

When he had concluded, the committee rose and reported progress.

ENROLLED BILLS.

The Speaker signed sundry enrolled bills.

DEFICERT AFROPRIATIONS.

Mr VINTEN, of Ohio, reported back the bill providing for deficient appropriations for the past fiscal year, with the Senate's amendments, which were agreed to.

When, on motion, the House adjourned over till (to-

New York Legislature. ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1849 SENATE.

BELIEF OF RUTHERFORD STUYVERANT. Mr. Fine reported in favor of the bill for the relief of Rutherford Stuyvesant. COLLECTION OF TAXES FOR 1848.

Mr. GEDDES reported in favor of the bill to extend the time to collect the taxes of 1848. FILLING THE SITUATION MILLARD FILLMORE IS ABOUT

Mr. WILKINS, from the majority of the Judiciary Com mittee, reported a bill authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in public offices, excepting those whose elec-

stitution. This bill is reported to meet a vacancy that will be occasioned by the retirement of Millard Fillmore from the

Comptroller's office. Mr. WILKINS said that the Commissioners of the Code

wild report a chapter providing for the filling of va-cancies in public offices.

Mr. Flovo offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of giving the Boards of Supervisors power to ill vacancies accruing in the offices of county cierks,

sheriffs, coroners, treasurers, superintendents of the poor, &c.; which was adopted. ARRESTING FUGITIVE SLAYES.

A debate grew up on the bill prohibiting State officers from aiding to arrest fugitive slaves escaping from service.

service.
Mr. Fowne and Mr. Flord supported the bill.
Mr. Johnson opposed it.
The bill was finally laid over.
COMMISSIONERS OF PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE.
Mr. Wilkins. by consent, introduced a bill to continue the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings for

wo years longer.

After which, the Senate adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

THE BROOKLYN CONVENTION CHARTER. The House was in debate all the morning, until near 12 o'clock, on the motion to print and refer a remonstrance against an enactment relative to the Brooklyn Convention Charter.

The petition and remoastrance were ordered to be printed. REMOVAL OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE IN NEW YORK Mr. Parley presented a memorial for the removal of the Powder Magazine from the Twelfth ward of the city of New York farther up on the island.

EAST BIVER SAVINGS BANK. A bill was reported to amend the charter of the East River Savings Institution.

REFORT OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary of State sent in the annual Report of the Institution for the Blind.

the institution for the Blind.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

A bill was passed to extend the time for the Superintendents of the Powr to take the oath of cffice.

A bill was passed to extend the time for the Superintendents of the Poer to take the each of cffice.

THE DIVORCE LAWS, &C.

Notice was given of a bill to amend the Divorce
Laws and, also, of a bill for the protection of apprentices and operatives in factories.

EXECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. BUTTON laid on the table resolutions relative to
the election of postmasters by the people.

LOOKING AFTER THE SHERIFF.

Mr. PARLEY effered a resolution, requiring the sheriff
of New York to report the number of sales made under
mortgage foreclorares; the fees received on each sale;
the amount of money in his hands as sheriff; and the
security given; - which was adopted.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, and
took up the bill declaratory of the time of paying or
meeting frafts or bills drawn payable at sight, and in
favor of allowing no days of grace on such bills.

A leng debate ensued on the merits of the bill. No
question was taken.

The committee then rose and reported progress, when
the House adjourned.

Hincas of Mr. Calhoun.

Iliness of Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1849. Mr. Calhoun was seized to-day with another fainting fit, in the Senate, much similar to the one of yester day. He was immediately conveyed to his lodgings Medical gentlemen do not consider his life in danger.

Later from Sexico. Advices have been received in this city from Mexico, by the way of New Orleans, to the 25th of Decamber The government is reported to be much embarrassed. The Indians were committing all kinds of outrages-

while gange of Mexican robbers were committing depredations in defiance of the police.

Congress was ordered to meet on the 1st of January; but fears were entertained that there would not be querum, notwithstanding there would be a fine imposed

killing and plundering with the greatest impunity.

of one hundred dollars on all absentees. Later from Texus.

GALTESTON, (Texas.) Jan 8, 1849. The 8th infantry are encamped at Victoria. Two nore deaths had occurred in their ranks, and fifteen are on the sick list.

Trial of the Factory Rioters of Pitts-

burgh, &c. The courts have been occupied the past week with

the case of the factory rioters. Seventeen have been on trial. Eight men and five girls have been convicted, and four men acquitted.

The markets are unchanged. There is nine feet and a half of water in the channel.

Burning of the Steamboat Northern

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1849.

Light, &c. CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, 1840.

The steamboat Northern Light was burned to the vater's edge last night. No lives were lost, fortunately.

The loss is heavy.

The river continues to rise, and is seven feet higher than at the last report.

The markets are without change. The Cholera and its Effects on Business.

The deaths in this city, during the last two days, amount to 73; 40 of which were from cholera; not-withstanding which, business has become quite active, without, however, any change in the leading articles

The Steamship Falcon.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 15, 1840. The steamship Falcon sailed from this port on the 13th inst. for New York, with a fair amount of freight, and a moderate number of passengers.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Daly, Aldermen Downing and Dodge.

J.B. Phillips, Eq. Assistant District Attorney.

Jan. 19.—Trial for Grand Larceny—The "Touch Case" Resumed.—The prisoner. Charies Haight, took his seat by his counsel.

John Palmer. recelled and cross-examined—My attention was called to this matter about a week after it occurred, by officer Norris; I was not aware of the occurrence until then; the woman that resided in the house was known as Mrs. Haight; saw her go into the house with other men, at different times; saw her often go in with provisions, in the morning: after seeing the affair on that evening. I quenched my light, and went into Mr. Robinron's room; he told me there was a robbery committed; Robinson and myself had a quarrel in Haight's room on one occasion.

The Paosecurora was receiled, and examined by the Assistant District Attorney, in relation to how he put by his olothes, it eraid, I put my clothes on the chair by the woman's directions.

Crass-examined—I swore to the original affidavit, and signed it "Isaac Newton;" my name is not Newton; I am known by another name; never was known before under the name of Newton as my sirnam; I am a playing card manufacture; I spoke to the Chief of Police before I made the complaint, and asked if I could make the charge in another name or in one name; I did not speak to officer Norris on the subject; I might have spoken aboutit (Question objected to by counsel for the prosecution, on the ground of its irrelevancy or incompetency.)

Counsel for Defence contended that, inasmuch as the prosecution had solemnly sworn to an affdavit, which admittedly he had signed under a fictitious name, and deliberately, also, had sworn to—and when it became apparent that he had sworn to what was not the fact, it was competent for the defence to show such a state of facts as would go to test the amount of credibility to which the witness should be entitled, now upon cath.

Counsel for Defence as quality and the credibility to which the witness should be

in before I left home; put the \$800 together in one pocket. (Witness here underwent a long cross-examination, but nothing material was elicited to shake his direct testimony.)

John Monan, tellor, residing at No. 25 John street, testified that he often saw the prisener in the house; he behaved like any other man; knew Catherine Wood and Mrs. Haight

Oppicers Noans testified he attends the Chief of Police in his office; knows all the parties referred to here; arrested Clara Weed in Laurene street. a few doors from Prince streets, rrested Haight at No 25 John street; there was a carpet on the room, bed and bedding; also an old trunk at foot of the bed, a store, two or three coats, and some cooking ustensils in a small partry; there was a belt on the door; also counted five holes in the door—(small holes, about the size of a small pea)—took two pegs out of the holes; the hinges of the door were clied; looked round the room and saw nething elee; arrested prisoner in this room; and on the way to the police office, he remarked that "This damned b—h had done all this, whom he had cleared out;" he had a Boston play-bill with him at the time, and felt reluctant to give it up; this was near the Fark theatre.

Cross-cramined—There was a washstand in the room at the time; was present when prosecutor made his affidavit; was present when prosecutor made his affidavit; was present when he spoke to the Chief of Police. (The affidavit was here put in; it was taken in the handwriting of the clerk, in the office of the Chief of Police. (The affidavit was here put in; it was taken in the handwriting of the clerk, in the office of the Chief of Police. (The affidavit in the room and was signed " isaac Newton.")

Counsel pon Derwick here deslined to open his case, and stated that they would rest their defence on the affidavit just read, which was signed by the prosecutor; under a fictitious name; his cross-examination hefore the Mayor and Mr Matsell, it appeared, was also in the name of isaac Newton; this, he contended, was fatal, an

name of Isaac Newton; this, he contended, was fatal, and left the prosecutor liable to the charge of perjury; having excepted to some of the rulings of the Court, he intimated that they had a desire to examine the Chief of Police, which they expected to be be able to do. John R. Wood, policeman, produced the bolt, which had been placed upon the closet door, and Officer Norans identified it.

The case stands adjourned over to to-morrow foremoon, at eleven o'clock.

The case stands adjourned over to to-morrow foremoon, at eleven o'clock.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Bets.

Jan. 19.—Geo. W. Statesbury, libellant, vs. American ship Atlantic, her tackle, ec.—The libellant in this case on the 4th of August, 1845, shipped on board the Atlantie as a sailor before the mat. on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, to receive 1-225th part of the proceeds of the voyage. On the 17th of March, 1846, as the vessel was running into port at one of the Sandwich Islands, the libellant was aloft, making the studding sail fast to the maintop sail, when the second mate ordered the yard to be hoisted; in doing so the libellant fell by the main hatch, breaking his thigh and foot, his wrist and two or three of his ribs. He was sent on shore, and put into hospical, where he remained for meanly two years, and was finally sent home in the same vessel as a disabled seaman, and now sues the ship for his 225th par of the proceeds of the voyage, and the expenses incurred during the time he was confined in hospital. The owners insist that the accident to the libellant was one of those casualties over which they had no control, and which, according to the rule of maratime law, annulled the contract between the libellant and the owners; and they contend that the proceeds of the voyage ought not to be hald responsible for the accident which befel him. They further contend that Ilb-llant was legally discharged by the American Consul at the port where the accident happened, and sent home as a disabled seaman, which expended, and sent home as a disabled seaman, which expended, and sent home as a disabled seaman, which expended, and sent home as a disabled seaman, which expended, and sent home as a disabled seaman, which expended, and sent home as a disabled seaman.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edwards.

January 19.—The Romaine Will—John Doe ws. Rickard Roe.—This cause was given to the jucy this evening, after a very able charge from Judge Edwards.

The jury are directed to bring in a sealed verdict tomorrow (this) merning Circuit Court.

Law Intelligence. Law Intelligence.

United States Supreme Court. Jan. 17.—Wm.
Caswell Ferrell, Esq., of South Carolins, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. No 3). E. Irving et al., plaintiffs in error, vs M. Wilson. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Z. C. Lee for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Messrs. Lawrence and Badger for the defendant in error.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States store ship Supply, now preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy Yard, will sail about the 15th proxime for the Brazils, and thence to the Maditarranean, taking stores for the equadrons on both stations. The following is a list of her officers:— atthur Sinclair, lieut commanding; G H. Gooper atthur Sinclair, lieut commanding; G H. Gooper atting sailing master; Ashton Miles, assistant surgeon; Chas. W Wooley, John D Laughorns, deorge H. Bier, Walter Jones, passed mid-hipmen; J. D. Ghiselin, jr. captain's clerk. It is thought that Levis Cass, jr., the newly appointed Charge d'attaires to Rome, may take passage in this verse!—Norfolk Herald, January 17,

Mr. Editor:—In consequence of the publication is the Hersid of a statement relative to my arrest I wish the public to suspend its judgment in the case tills full institution is held.

JORN A. LAFORYE

tigation is held.

Gold Pens.—Persons going to California should take with them one of the celebrated kinchelies Gold Peas, which are warranted to wear five years; are portisbe and convenient, and will outwear a cargo of Quile, or Sensi Pens.—Bold only by

B. E. WATSUN, 15 Wall at

If the Build is not entirely Destroyed, the Bair can be re-produced by Hill's infaltible Organatis will prevent gray, and if existing chains the color of it and r d to a dark app arasce, for making the heir moist soft, and glossy, and preventing chapped faces or hand, it is unceptabled, Soid by the Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 13 Namonu street. The National Police Gazette contains Ma-

have realitorial Police Gazette contains Ma-land Fallen's letter from on board the steamer Instance, bound for the gold disping, dated Janu. ry 4, 189, off to-sale store giving a grapulate description of the scene that occurs diduring the time the stander was on fire. Judge Daily charge to the jury in the Mary Powler case, on prostitution in New York. Full report of Tom Hyer's list exhibition, previous to his great fight. All in al., an unusually rich number-everybody should read it. For sale everywhere.

Rabineau's Baths.—The acknowledged re-turation of these Baths at the Actor, Isrins, and Carls a housest and her all tancer, a behaviour arise mently need, any may in thermout to the public to test their superiority. In each semi-liermen, confirst and eligance are combined, and to travsitor, as well as enidents, they present in each netablish ment transition, not a recommendation of the pattern of the confirst and establish-ment is even worthy of the pattern mage that her lithraction a ten indi-sonments in enterprise. Het, shower, and topid baths are the sa-tudottes to discuss.

California and Knox-Knox and California, All who want Hats for California, call on AN)X, 125 Palton street.